BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1851.....NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less, three times or less for subsequent insertions.

One square, 1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,	75
Do. do. 3 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. WM. S. LANGDON,

OFFERS his services in the various branches of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.

Patients in the country will be visited at any time—day or night, except from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning.

Office at SHAW'S Drug Store, Front Street. Residence at Mrs. WADE'S, Market Street. [July 11 —44

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.

March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.

July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFERERS.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.
	Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

4-12m*

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, **McMILLAN & DAVIS,** S. DAVIS.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.

April 18, 1851 32-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

**Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, about the 1st of April last, his negro girl, named MARIA. She is about 22 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large full eyes. She is well known in Wilmington, where she is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned, at Castle Haynes, on the North East River, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or any other Jail in the State, so that she can be got.

July 11, 1851.—[44-tf] J. C. MCFARLANE.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.

Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet, 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.

O. & G. HOLMES.

April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.

ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-3t*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

May 16, 1851 36-3m

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

June 13th, 1851 40-tf

Commercial and Herald copy one month.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of July proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; fire places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine; Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weatherboards to be ½ inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good heart Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10,) well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further specifications, &c. &c., apply to

WILLIAMS HUMPHREY,
HARVEY COX,
BRYAN S. KOONCE, } *Commissioners.*

June 13th, 1851. 41-6t

NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction free of charge.

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

General Notices.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a certain Note of Hand, made payable to me as Administrator on the estate of Peter Robeson, dec'd, by J. C. McFarlane and Robert J. Howard, and dated the 4th of December, 1850, payable six months after date. The precise amount is not recollected, but is about twenty-one or twenty-two dollars. Said Note has been lost or mislaid, and the makers are forbid paying it to any person except myself.

July 18, 1851—45-3t] E. LARKINS, Adm'r

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for Collection. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captain or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

June 30, 1851.—[43-t1sta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 16th, 1851 36-tf

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-t1O

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather** and **Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

FLOUR Days from New York, per Schr. Chas. Mills.
40 half barrels extra Family Flour;
3 whole and 5 half bbls. extra Fulton Market Beef;
5 barrels Leaf Lard; 200 lbs. best Dried Beef;
5 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
1 hhd. Porto Rico Sugar; 1 bbl. Loaf Sugar;
5 bags Laguira and 3 bags best St. Domingo Coffee;
10 boxes Soda Crackers, fresh.
Low prices, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUGS AND JARS.—1000 Jugs, assorted sizes;
300 Jars, do. do.
For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

FRESH CRACKERS.—Soda, Butter, Water and Sugar Crackers, received this day. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

COFFEE.—38 bags Rio, very handsome;
28 " Laguyra " For sale by
O. & G. HOLMES.

PORK.—25 bbls. Mess, City inspected. For sale by M. McINNIS.

BACON.—5,000 lbs. Baltimore Hams and Shoulders. For sale by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR.—50 bbls. super fine. For sale by M. McINNIS

FISH.—10 bbls Halifax Herrings. For sale by M. McINNIS.

MOLASSES.—15 hhds. good retailing Molasses. For sale by M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY.—20 bbls. Baltimore rectified. For sale by M. McINNIS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—
5 bales Sheetings; 5 do. Drillings; 4 do. Shirtings; 10 do. Spun Cotton. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

SAIL DUCK.—50 pieces Sail Duck, for boats. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

OLD PORT WINE.—That old Port Wine has arrived. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $ cts
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14 20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3 04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5 15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7 31
1	do.	Simon Bungwin,	4 82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1 44
4	do.	Samuel H. Firth,	26 24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19 30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19 71
2	do.	William Gilln,	7 42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18 90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22 32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5 70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17 20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19 91
1	do.	Francis James,	6 80
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2 66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11 11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11 71
1	do.	Eliza King,	8 88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14 09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6 88
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24 13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11 01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19 91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2 30
1	do.	James McGary,	8 83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11 95
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1 56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6 75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4 83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7 22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2 34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7 48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31 12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7 46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4 82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2 33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	12 80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24 12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27 74
1	do.	Peter J. Tilly,	16 87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J. M. Baber	86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4 49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13 31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2 88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96 74
3	do.	John Williams,	38 19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28 99
No. of Acres.			
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1 38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1 48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3 28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1 19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3 78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1 40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Bateson,	3 61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1 27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Watkins,	2 11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2 05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1 62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1 30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2 09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7 24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2 16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5 36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,	45
500	do do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4 39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7 61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10 21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4 51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13 81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19 52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3 75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3 68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1 46
200	do. do do.	William Brown,	58
257	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1 15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1 80
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2 18
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1 03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1 34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2 30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7 08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1 49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5 87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4 26
54	do. do.	James H. Walker,	98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1 05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1 95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2 83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1 87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2 46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2 46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1 53
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	13 38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1 18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1 19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1 46
470	do. do.	William George,	1 36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1 19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1 05
55	do. do.	Edward D. George,	2 11
500	do. do.	George Moore,	98
128	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2 19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1 19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2 38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2 43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,	44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1 19
150	do. do.	George White,	1 33
91	do. do.	Silas Watkins,	1 19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Starkey Williams, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their Notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

BLANEY WILLIAMS,
JACOB SMITH, } *Adm'rs.*

July 4th, 1851 44-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William S. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William S. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 45-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.

May 15th, 1851 37-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,

may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpaca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.

CHAS. BARR,

Wilmington N. C, May 23, 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

THOSE TRUNKS HAVE COME!

PER Schr. "Harrison Price," just landed, 20 superior Travelling Trunks, and a handsome assortment of Carpet and Gutta Percha Bags. All selling at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Call at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market St.

ORANGES and Lemons.—Landing this day per schr. Mary Powell, 80 boxes, in good order. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

REFINED Jamaica Lime Juice.—2 dozen pure Lime Juice. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LADIES Baskets.—Handsome assortment of Work, Travelling and Fancy Baskets, opened this day. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

WHISKEY.—10 casks old Nectar, very superior; 50 bbls. rectified; 20 bbls. assorted brands. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

FRESH Pic Nic Crackers, Almonds, 25 bbls. Pure Genesee flour (fresh ground!) by bags! Extra do. do. do.; Extra Mess, assorted 4's to 10's; 10 boxes Cods; Cheshire Cheese, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Groceries, &c.

**NEW

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

Summary of News.

It will be seen by articles in other parts of the paper, that true bills have been found by the grand jury, at Washington City, against both of the GARDINERS. for perjury in regard to their claims against the United States; and also against a Mr. MEARES, who is implicated in the same or a similar transaction. JOHN CARLOS GARDINER, brother of the Dr. GARDINER on whose behalf the award of $428,000 was made, has been arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000. It is said that the President would have sent an agent after Dr. GARDINER to England, only that on examination it was found that perjury is not included among the offences enumerated in the treaty of 1842 between this country and Great Britain, providing for the mutual surrender of certain descriptions of criminals. There seems to be little doubt that the whole claim is fraudulent, and GARDINER an impostor. The New Orleans *Crescent* says that GARDINER was known to many gentlemen in that city as a miserable quack, who could hardly get a living by his wits, and the idea of his owning valuable mines is simply ridiculous.

The extract from the Washington *Union* headed "Mr. CORWIN—The Mexican Commission, etc.," will give some insight into the connection which Mr. CORWIN, and, perhaps, other members of the cabinet, has had with this second edition of the GALPHIN claim. We begin to think that the Mexican Commission was something of a nice affair. It seems that it is now understood that it was not Dr. GARDINER'S confession to M. PORTE, but M. PORTE'S own statement of what he himself knew of Dr. GARDINER and his claim, which caused the rumor to get into the newspapers that the aforesaid claim had been obtained upon forged papers. It would also appear that there is some underhand business in regard to these papers, which are not now, and never have been, filed in the State Department, as by law they ought to have been. We trust and believe that the next Congress will see to this matter. There is deep corruption in it. and it must be exposed.

On our fourth page will be found in full the much talked of letter of Hon. W. R. KING, Senator from Alabama. As Mr. KING is, we believe, a native of this District, his letter upon the prominent topics of the day will be read with interest.

The Bolivar (Tennessee) Democrat hoists the name of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, as candidates for the office of President and Vice President.

The Railroad Bridge over the Neuse River is again in order. the mail train having crossed over it on Wednesday—a freight train having already crossed it on Tuesday night. A very commendable amount of energy and expedition was used in the restoration.

The terrible instance of lynch law in San Francisco, an account of which will be found in the California news, is one of the most deplorable occurrences which we have had to notice for a long time. It was not done in a corner, or at the mines, but in the midst of a populous city. It was in itself an awful affair, but more awful still as a premeditated murder—a cool and deliberate violation of law by a whole community. We hope that no such affair may again take place. The Crescent City arrived at New York on Sunday, with over a million dollars in specie, but no later news.

The table of the Irish census, showing the immense decrease in the population of that unhappy country during the last ten years, tells a tale of misery and suffering unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. Some terrible canker must be at the root, when the most fertile island in the world, in the midst of a profound peace, and almost within hail of the greatest city and most wealthy nation on earth, is more than twice decimated within ten years.

The account of the insurrection in Cuba, brought by the Cherokee, will enlist the sympathies of our people. We are far from sanguine of the result.

The Virginia Convention.

One of the fixed and permanent facts of the age is the Virginia Constitutional Convention, which has now been in session from a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and yet it still continues to drag its slow length along, a warning to the reckless and misguided men who would entail such another incubus upon North Carolina. We have very little doubt the question of the next Presidency, as well as of the secession of South Carolina, will be decided before that venerable body adjourns, for venerable it will be before it does adjourn—the young having waxed middle-aged, and the middle-aged gray—and yet there are terrible and ferocious men in this State who urge this awful and desperate experiment upon North Carolina, upon the score of economy. Why this Virginia Convention will cost enough money to build the Washington Monument, purchase the World's Fair, make the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad solvent, and replace the Galphinism and Gardnerism of the last and the present administration; and yet the Whig press in North Carolina has urged the holding of a Convention as an economical method of amending the constitution! At what point will the wickedness and fatuity of human nature stop? A terrible state of affairs truly—a terrible state of affairs, and terrible fellows these Whig Editors.

Seriously. and in sober sadness, the Convention called in Virginia for revising the constitution of that State has proved a terrible humbug—has stayed in session months upon months, and the end is not yet. The expense is enormous, and the effect produced in awaking bitter feelings between different sections of the State very bad, and the Whig party urge such a gathering in North Carolina. The example of this Virginia affair has put the quietus to the matter for the present. We hope that it may be forever.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—A correspondent of the *Register* enquires if any steps have been taken by the Governor towards executing the act of the last session of the Legislature, providing for a Geological. Agricultural, and Mineralogical Survey of the State.

We understand that Gov. Reid has had this matter under consideration for some time, but that he has not been able, thus far, to procure the services of a gentleman suitable for the post. This work is a most important one to the people of the State, and it is, therefore, indispensible that the gentleman selected should be well qualified in every respect to perform it.—*Standard*.

The above has accidentally caught our eye, and, without knowing anything about the matter, or having said a word to Dr. TOGNO upon the subject, it strikes us that the Doctor possesses many, if not all, the qualifications necessary for the post. He is certainly a gentleman of scientific attainments, and has made agriculture and mineralogy his peculiar study. As we have already said, we have had no communication with Dr. TOGNO upon the subject, and do not know whether his engagements would permit him to accept the appointment, if offered; we therefore merely make the suggestion at random, hoping that it may be productive of some good effect.

☞It is reported that KOSSUTH is shortly to be given up by the Turkish Government and shipped immediately to New York. His arrival may be looked for in August or September. So says a correspondent of the New York Herald.

The Election.

As the election will take place on the 7th of August, two weeks from yesterday, and we can, therefore, have but one more opportunity to address our readers before that event, we propose to occupy a portion of this and the succeeding number with a few words upon the subject, which is peculiarly important at the present time, insomuch as the election of President may probably devolve upon the House, and the choice in that body may depend upon the vote of North Carolina, to be cast in accordance with the wishes of a majority of her delegation.

In our own District we have, on the present occasion, enjoyed a dead calm. Mr. ASHE has no opposition, and may already be regarded as our next Representative, according to all the rules of human calculation. We hope, however, that this will not prevent a respectable number of the independent voters of this most independent District from going to the polls. We have heard no dissenting voice from the decision which recognizes Mr. ASHE as a faithful Representative, and one reflecting truly the wishes and will of his constituency. He has been courteous, obliging. and attentive to the interests of all who have had any occasion to avail themselves of his services at the seat of government, and we think that now a feeling of proper respect to him would call for a good and full vote, which we hope will be given.

In the Districts represented in the last Congress by Messrs. DANIEL and VENABLE, there is no opposition so far, nor is there likely to be. It is true that the Hillsboro' *Recorder* comes down with the name of CALVIN GRAVES, Esq., at its head, as an opposing candidate to Mr. VENABLE, but it is without Mr. GRAVES' consent. The attempt to get so good a Democrat out in opposition to his own party has not paid. It has proved a bad speculation. These three Districts are the only ones represented in the last Congress by Democrats. Mr. CLINGMAN, in the First District, although a Whig has been claimed as a Southern Rights man, and is opposed by Mr. GAITHER, who claims to be the Union Whig candidate. CLINGMAN will, no doubt, be elected, and we hope he will, but must confess that we have not as much confidence in him as some others seem to have. He stood up a little too strong for Speaker WINTHROP to give us a good opinion of his sincerity.

The two disputed Districts are the Third and Eighth. These Districts have, since the Raynermander of '46, been represented by Whigs. In 1849, Mr. STANLY was elected by only 46 or 47 votes, and it is believed that if the Democrats then had known their strength he would have been defeated. They are now awake to these considerations, and we may look for a full vote—and a full vote will be required, for the partizans of Mr. STANLY, now completely roused to the danger of defeat, are leaving no stone unturned to secure victory. The District is flooded with secret circulars, electioneering pamphlets and handbills, and all sorts of rumors are put in circulation calculated to injure Mr. RUFFIN. We can bear with very much in electioneering times, but we regret—most deeply regret—one of the expedients resorted to by Mr. STANLY and his organs; one calculated to array different classes of the community in opposition to each other—and that, too, in a manner the best calculated to endanger the quietude and injure the institutions of the State. We allude to appeals directly and indirectly made to white laborers and mechanics, as contradistinguished from slaveholders. It is an attempt to create dissensions in our own bosom—to array the white labor of the South against the black—the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, and should be promptly rebuked by all classes. We have noticed many things in Mr. STANLY'S course in Congress which appeared to us worthy of the most unqualified censure and denunciation, but nothing so bad as this. Every Democrat, every Whig, every Southern man, every friend of law and order, should frown this down. We have been confidently assured by well-informed gentlemen from the Eighth District, that Mr. RUFFIN will receive between two and three hundred majority. It ought to be two or three thousand.

In the Third District the contest waxes warmer and warmer. The odds against Major CALDWELL are heavy, but not, we think, too heavy to be overcome. He reduced the majority at the last trial to about one-third;—we hope he may annihilate it.—We cannot bring ourselves to believe in the election of DOCKERY. We know that there are numbers of Whigs who will not vote for him, but, on the contrary, will vote for Major CALDWELL. Every Democrat will vote for the Major. We look with a good deal of confidence for five Southern Rights Democrats in the next Congressional delegation from North Carolina.

From California—Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, from Chagres July 7th, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock on the night of the 17th. She brings San Francisco dates to the 14th of June. Most of the burnt district had been rebuilt, but in a very unsubstantial manner.—Business is generally stagnant, and prices lower than the rates previous to the fire, the market being overstocked with all the staple articles of produce. The news from the mining districts continues satisfactory, many new and valuable discoveries having been made. The Brother Jonathan brought $465,000 in gold and 238 passengers.

A Sidney convict was arrested on the 10th of June, in the act of stealing a safe, and was immediately tried by a court of two hundred citizens, found guilty, and hung at midnight in the Plaza at San Francisco. The crowd was very large, and the excitement intense. The scene in the Plaza or Square is represented as having been terrible. It was midnight—dark as pitch—without a ray of light from any quarter, and the maddened multitude swaying about like an excited animal, yet still keeping hold upon the convict, who, previous to his hanging, was half trampled to death. By morning the Plaza was unoccupied, save by the dead body of the felon, swinging slowly to and fro. This was the first execution which had ever taken place in San Francisco, although that city had been the scene of more felonies than any other in the Union. The courts and police had proved totally inadequate, and the people have taken the matter into their own hands. The city, and, indeed, all the other cities of California, is infested by escaped Sidney convicts, and, so far as they are concerned, lynch law has commenced.

MCMANUS, one of the Irish patriots, had escaped from New South Wales, and arrived at San Francisco, where he was received with great enthusiasm. SMITH O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and the other exiles, made an attempt to escape at the same time but failed. A sum of money had been given an Englishman to purchase a brig, in which they were to make their escape. At a given signal, a boat was to carry them off from the shore, but before the time arrived the scoundrelly Englishman had informed the authorities, and the prisoners were recaptured, the traitor appropriating the brig to himself.

Five men were drowned in San Puebla Bay on the 28th of May; one of them named JAMES GRAHAM, of North Carolina, a nephew of the Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. LANE has been elected delegate to Congress from Oregon.

☞There are eight steamships in progress of construction at New York.

Pennsylvania Politics.—The Pottsville Emporium says:

We have before us the final weekly Fayetteville Observer for the 10th, 17th and 22nd inst., in all of which more or less reference is made to the present position of parties in Pennsylvania. This reference is made in such a manner as to demand a reply from this paper, which, however, we would have made at any rate, in order to expose the misrepresentations which the Observer has made voluntarily, or into which it has been led by that arch-organ of hypocrisy and free soil, the Philadelphia North American. We shall do this as briefly as we can, pleading as a reason for occupying any space with the matter at all, the acknowledged fact that the question as to whether the Union can be preserved, depends in a great measure upon the manner in which the compromise will be received and executed at the North.—With that section now rests the responsibility of preserving or destroying the Union—the South has gone as far as she can go, or will go. Hence arises the importance which attaches to the movements of parties at the North: and hence also the importance of correcting misrepresentations in regard to such movements. At present Pennsylvania is looked upon as the battle-ground at the North between the national democrats and the sectional whigs.

On a former occasion the Observer stated, upon the authority of the North American, that DAVID WILMOT, the author of the proviso, was a member of the Democratic Convention, voting for the successful candidate—applauded by the Convention which passed the patriotic resolutions which the Journal had said no Southern man could take exception to; and moreover, the Observer said that he had been rewarded with the nomination to a judgeship. In our paper of the 11th we showed that Mr. WILMOT had *not* been a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor; that he had *not* been applauded by the Convention which passed the resolutions; and that he had *not* been rewarded by a nomination to a judgeship.—Now, how does the Observer get around this It says that although Mr. WILMOT was not a member of the Reading Convention, by which all the business of a political character was transacted, yet he *was* a member of a Convention held sometime after, at some other place, for a very different purpose.

The Observer takes us to task for using the word *if* in connection with the charge against Mr. BIGLER of having voted for passing the law to forbid masters the use of the jails of the State for the purpose of confining fugitive slaves. The Observer asks us if we did not *know* that he did so. We answer that we neither knew nor believed anything of the kind, and we find that the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of the 15th instant, asserts most positively that Col. BIGLER *did not* vote for the jail closing law of 1847. Another humbug disposed of.

The next charge of the Observer is that the Pennsylvania Democratic Legislature of '47 passed the Wilmot proviso, and that Mr. BIGLER voted for it. Of this we know nothing—it is, perhaps, on a par with the preceding charge about voting for the jail closing law—but one way or another, it is comparatively unimportant, as we are discussing the present position of the party in Pennsylvania, not the past course of a Legislature of four years since.

The Observer makes the same excuse for the pocketing process of Gov. JOHNSON, in regard to the repeal of the obstruction bill, that the North American does—namely, that it was retained until the last moments of the session, and then passed for the purpose of embarrassing him, by giving no opportunity of assigning his reasons for signing or vetoing the bill, as might have appeared right. Now the fact is, that the democrats tried to get the whole of an obnoxious law repealed, but could only get the few whigs who acted with them to consent to the repeal of the sixth section, although they fought long and well—and this alone prevented its going to the Governor sooner, who certainly was not taken unprepared, since he had been doing all he could to defeat the passage of the repeal in question.

The Observer next attacks the extract from the Pennsylvanian, which denies that SUMNER and RANTOUL are democrats, since they have been repudiated by the national Democrats. The Observer asks who these national democrats were, and answers its own question, by asserting that the coalitionists in Massachusetts must be the national democratic party, because only 12 or 14 democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature refused to vote for SUMNER. We admit, and regret to be forced to admit, that the democrats of Massachusetts acted horribly in that case; indeed we know of no party who acted worse, if we except the whigs, who went with *no exception*, for WINTHROP, who, twist about the matter as we may, is just as bad, and ten times more dangerous than SUMNER.

The Observer next goes to work, and tries to say that, in the last Presidential election, VAN BUREN was the national democratic candidate, because he got six thousand more votes in New-York than Cass did. We really thought that CASS was the national democratic candidate in '48. The Observer then quotes a tirade of JOHN VAN BUREN'S, made before a Free Soil affair, held at Burlington, Vermont, and tries to pass it off as democratic authority. The democratic convention had assembled at Montpelier weeks before, and passed national resolutions, and we had published them.

The Observer says, that the American day after day has put the following questions to the Pennsylvanian and Col. BIGLER, but that they are *mum:*

"Is Col. BIGLER in favor of the fugitive slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?"

"Is Col. BIGLER prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State [Pennsylvania] to fugitive slaves?"

To show how far the Pennsylvanian and Col. BIGLER are *mum*, we extract from that paper of the 15th, as follows, and we beg the Observer to mark how the truth puts down the slanders of the North American. The Pennsylvanian says: "Col. BIGLER is in favor of *all* the compromise measures—is in favor of the repeal of the Obstruction law—is in favor of the fugitive slave law *as it stands*, and endorses the entire action of the Reading convention. This is our own position." Can anything be plainer, or more explicit. To show still farther the relative position of the democratic and whig canvidates and parties, we make two extracts, one from each of their respective speeches on accepting the nomination. Speaking of the ship of State, Col. BIGLER says:

"To maintain in good faith, my fellow-citizens, the letter and spirit of the several measures of compromise, as adopted by the late Congress as a final adjustment of the vexatious slave controversy, as I am determined to do, as the democracy of the whole Union are constrained to do, may be to reach for the cable, and to tie the old vessel up safe in harbor."

It will be seen that Col. BIGLER accepts the compromise as a *final* adjustment. Contrast with this the promise of agitation contained in the following extract from the report of Gov. JOHNSON'S speech:

"He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise billsare now disposed of—the questions are settled. The controversy on these vexed questions has been adjusted; the fugitive slave law is a law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it.

"But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law requires our allegiance The whig party has always been a party of law and order.

"While the law remains on the statute book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, if called upon to vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of disunion."

We have now unwound and exposed one tangled web of deception; but in doing so, we have occupied more space than we had intended. We must, consequently, be very brief in our notice of some other matters. We will notice one, however, where the Observer quotes the following:

"The democrats wish to maintain the compromise *as a whole.*"—*Wilmington Journal.*

And charges that Messrs. RUFFIN, CALDWELL and VENABLE do not. The Observer must know better. If not, we will inform it of the position of two of these gentlemen, the other we cannot speak of from our own knowledge. Messrs. RUFFIN and CALDWELL will submit to the compromise as a whole, but will abide no such tampering as Gov. JOHNSON, and the other Northern allies of the Observer would urge upon the country.

We find in the Observer of the 17th, a reiteration of the slanders already contradicted. We think we have so effectually used them up, as to preclude the necessity of holding intercourse with their apparations. We also find in the paper of the 22d, a small commentary upon our statement that sixty of the democratic papers of Pennsylvania are out for the observance of the compromise measures, and but three take the part of the free soilers. The *fact* is so—torture it as the Observer may, and it is remarkable that the only democratic authority which the Observer quotes, is the *Potter County Union*, one of the three recusants, an extract from which will be found in the Observer of the 17th. Were we inclined to insinuate, we might say that the old proverb about "birds of a feather," would explain the fondness of the Observer for authority of this kind. We do not apply this to the Observer, or any Southern paper, but we do to the North American, and others of its Northern allies.

We might go further, and show how the most honest of the whig papers of the South look upon these things in Pennsylvania, and upon the paltering of the North American, but we forbear. We hope not soon to be forced to resume this matter; but if we do, we will show still more of the secrets of the prison house.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New-York on the 16th inst. Her Liverpool dates are to the 5th. There has been a still further decline in Cotton to the amount of ⅛ to ¼ cent per pound, and also a decline in Wheat and Corn.

The political news is unimportant. The bill to facilitate the admission of Jews into Parliament, had passed that body, as had also the bill imposing certain penalties upon the assumption of any ecclesiastical titles derived from places in England by the clergy of the Catholic Church. In France, as usual, the question is that of a revisal of the Constitution, so as to admit of the re-election of the present President—Louis Napoleon. According to the existing constitution, a President is not eligible for immediate re-election to a second term. It is said that Abdel Kadir, the distinguished Arab chief, who fough so long in Algeria against the French, whose prisoner he finally became, is at length actually to be set at liberty.

The Russian army in the Caucassus has met with another terrible reverse, their entrenchments having been attacked and stormed by the mountainers under Mahommed Emin. The Russians were forced from all their positions, with a loss of five thousand men in killed and prisoners. The Constantinople correspondent of the London Morning Herald, writing under date of June 25th, gives the following account of the matter:

Important news has been received from Dagistan via Trebizonde. All the correspondence from Tiflis gives more or less the details of the successes of the mountaineers over the Russians, who have suffered immense loss. The leader of the Daghless is Mohamed Emin, the nnib of Sheikh Chamil, who, at the head of 25,000 picked men of the warlike tribes of the Abedjeks, and other independent tribes of the western Caucasus, had attacked the Russian entrenchment of the Chenis, and driven the Russian troops, under the command of Gen. Cerebrienoff, beyond Themer. The engagements which took place were bloody and disastrous, and the Russians suffered so severely, that all the spare wagons of the army were barely sufficient to carry their wounded away.

Their loss, according to an impartial statement, is calculated at 5,000 in killed and prisoners. The mortality in comparison is by far greater among the officers than among the privates. The position of the Russian army is very insecure at present, on account of the communications between Themer and Kouban being intercepted, and owing to the vigilance of the Daghless, it is impossible to send reinforcements in that direction for some time to come. The mountaineers boast at present of being well supplied with ammunition and arms, and ready to continue the war against the invaders of their homes throughout the whole summer season.

The prospects of the crops in the British Islands are excellent, and business is lively.

The Limerick Emigration Committee are about making application to the Lords of the Treasury for one of the Cunard line of mail steamers, to make the run from Halifax, Boston, or New York, to the Shannon, in one instance only, as an experiment, to test the advantages of this line of transatlantic communication before that of Cork or Galway.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, Mr. Lambert gave notice of his intention to move, at the next meeting, "That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament praying for a full inquiry as to the merits and suitability of some of the western ports of Ireland to be selected as a North American packet station. and that such commission shall not consist exclusively of Englishmen or Scotchmen."

Mr. Brace, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, who was arrested at Gros Wardien, a fortified town of Hungary, on the lower Thiess, has been set at liberty by the Austrian authorities.

Arrival of Steamer Pacific.—Four Days Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, July 11 P. M.—The Pacific arrived at 10 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst. at 5 o'clock, 15 minutes. On the 17th, off Cape Pine, broke her cross-tail port engine. On July 12th, at 4 P. M., passed steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.—Beyond the passing through committee of the bill to substitute a house tax for the window tax, and a little squabble for the vote for £20,000 for secret service money, and the introduction of a bill to authorise Parliamentary elections to be taken by a vote by ballot, nothing has been done in Parliament since the sailing of the Asia.

The royal commissioners, the executive committee and a large party of distinguished foreigners at present in the country were invited by Mr. Brown, M. P., to dine with him on board the American steamer Atlantic, on the 12th inst. The affair promises to be magnificent.

Peabody's entertainment to the American minister. July 4th, passed off with great eclat, and was honored by the presence of a great number of the highest rank and fashion.

FRANCE.—The report of M. De Tocqueville relative to the revision of the Constitution, will be presented to the Assemble to-day, the 9th. It is the all engrossing topic. The President has returned to Paris after having been well received at Beautois, &c. The commercial accounts are favorable. The manufactures have large London orders. Raw silk is advancing. The Bourse is dull. Fives are 94f. 45c. to 94f. 55c.

DENMARK.—The Ministers of the King of Denmark have resigned in a body. Count Mulcke has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Latest dates are to May 31st. The news is unsatisfactory. A procrastinated war is feared. Several petty skirmishes are reported on the frontier. The British are invariably successful. The mails between King William town and Graham town, containing government despatches, have been twice captured.

The excitement at Capetown at the reported removal of the seat of Government to the frontier was increasing.

Mr. Monate is among the Pacific's passengers.

☞The British Steamship America, arrived at Halifax on the 22d inst. Her news, although three days later than that brought by the Pacific, possesses very little interest. Cotton has declined a shade since the dates by the Pacific;—a quarter of a cent per pound on ordinary and middling. The finer descriptions were also dull. The market for other article of American produce was without change.

Important from Cuba.—Insurrection at Puerto Principe.—Engagement between the Troops and the People.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the night of Monday, the 21st, with dates from Havanna up to the 17th. They indicate serious troubles in the interior of Cuba.

It would appear that on account of some very tyranical and oppressive acts of the Government, from 800 to 1000 men assembled at Puerto Principe, on the 4th of July. The military Governor of the district, Gen. Lemory, sent some troops against them, who followed after and came up with them a few leagues from Puerto Principe, when the people attacked and routed the soldiers, with considerable loss to the latter. The people then hoisted the banner of Cuban independence. Several American ensigns were also displayed. Subsequently Lemory went against them in person, with a large force, when, it is said, 100 of his cavalry went over to the people, who succeeded in fighting their way to the mountains, where they have since been joined by others who have declared for Cuban independence. The insurrection is spreading through the interior and eastern districts of the Island. Its success depends altogether on the amount of aid it may receive from the United States. Without such aid it must prove futile. The army in Cuba amounts to 17,000 men, and the navy is twenty vessels of war, of which six are steamers.

THE COAST SURVEY.—We are happy to learn that the branch of the Coast Survey, to which has been assigned the duty of making a reconnoissance of our river, has been assidiously at work in the performance of that duty. We are informed by Mr. ASHE, that in a few weeks the party will proceed to New River, and make a similar reconnoissance of that river.

☞Another member of the "Hutchinson Family," the well known Abolition singers, has gone crazy. This is the second one.

☞Mr. JOSHUA GIDDINGS, the Abolition member of Congress from Ohio, has withdrawn from the New School Presbyterian Church, on account of its refusing to take any action on the subject of slavery.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.—We mentioned a few days ago that the circumstances connected with this claim were being investigated by the grand jury in this city. The grand jury found true bills for perjury against Dr. Gardiner, who is now in Europe, and against his brother. The latter was arrested, and was yesterday admitted to bail. The investigation before the grand jury was of course in secret; and we do not therefore know the force of the evidence on which it acted. We have heard many complaints against the late Mexican board, and of the wrongfulness of many of the awards made by it; but, as we have no authority to send for "persons and papers," we must wait for further developments before we can venture to give currency to the statements which have reached us. Congress will doubtless sift the action of the board; and if a tithe of what we have heard be satisfactorily proved, the Galphin case will be forgotten.—*Washington Union.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Gardiner Case at Washington.

We have already stated that John C. Gardiner, against whom the grand jury had found true bills, with G. A. Gardiner, for perjury, in connexion with a large claim against Mexico, allowed by the late Board of Commissioners, had been admitted to bail in $8,000. The Washington Republic gives the following particulars:

"Early on Friday afternoon he was brought before Judge Crawford, accompanied by counsel, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, with a view of giving bail. It appeared from the testimony of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., that Dr. Gardiner, who is now absent in Europe, had set apart ten thousand dollars for the use of his brother; which sum was on deposit in the banking-house of Corcoran & Riggs; and no part of which had, according to his knowledge, been drawn. In consideration of Mr. Gardiner being a non-resident, and the extent of his pecuniary means being ascertained, he was admitted to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars—Dr. Thomas Miller becoming his surety—with an implied understanding, we learn, that the remaining two thousand should be within his control, to conduct, in part, the legal proceedings in his behalf."

The Intelligencer says that before the trial can be had, evidence touching the case must be obtained from Mexico.

The Washington Union, of Saturday evening, in relation to the arrest, says:

"We are not unmindful of the rumors afloat on every side implicating high officers of the government in connexion with alleged frauds relative to Mexican claims and other demands on the treasury. We have, however, deemed it to be the more prudent course to refrain from animadversion on these topics, until the administration shall make the necessary movement with a view to the development of facts. It will be time enough to speak out when the exigencies of the case, coupled with the action of the grand inquest of the nation, shall have elicited circumstances which can be relied on. In the meantime, let our friends be patient. We are not sleeping on our post."

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Corwin—The Mexican Commission, &c.

The late proceedings relative to the Gardiner claim will ultimately bring to light many things which the people have never dreamed of, but of which any attentive observer in Washington during the last two years must have seen abundant indications. We do not mean to say whether the Gardiner claim was just or unjust—whether it came under the treaty or did not come under the treaty—or whether it was supported by rightful or wrongful evidence. On these points we express no opinion. We have not had access to any of the testimony given either before the commission or before the grand jury of this city, and it is our firm purpose never to make charges or express opinions without *facts* to support and sustain us. Admitting that the Gardiner claim was just, and that its justness was fully proved then it must be conceded that great wrong, injustice, and mortification have been inflicted on individuals. For that we would feel regret. But still we must say that the Gardiner claim will lead to developments which will be of great benefit to the public, by leading to a full appreciation on the part of the people of a system of abuse and corruption which has sprung up and been almost perfected in the last two years.

We make these preliminary remarks to avoid misconstruction; for it is not our design to investigate the justice of the Gardiner claim. but to strike at a great and growing abuse which, if not speedily corrected, must impose heavy burdens on the people.

Mr. Corwin, it is well known, was a member of the Senate when the office of Secretary of the Treasury was tendered to him by Mr. Fillmore. At that time, as subsequent developments show, he was largely interested in claims before the commissioners appointed to adjudicate the claims of American citizens against the republic of Mexico. which our government had, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, assumed to the amount of three and a quarter millions of dollars. This fact leaked out after Mr. Corwin went into the treasury. When it did leak out his friends stated, truly no doubt, that he would not go into the cabinet, or could not afford to go into the cabinet and relinquish his interests in the claims before the board of commissioners. It appears that his interest in those claims was appraised by Mr. Jno. Young and a Mr. Robert Corwin (if our memory is not at fault) at $100.000. The defenders of Mr. Corwin state that he did not receive this amount. but that *fifteen per cent.* was deducted for contingencies, and *seven per cent.* for cash—leaving to Mr. Corwin about $80,000. Report now says that this amount was for his interest in the Gardiner claim.—But that is of no consequence.

The true point at issue is this: A senator of the United States. a servant of the people—and paid for his services by the people—receives a contingent fee, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, pending before a board of commissioners appointed by the chief of his own party, and composed, of course, of his party friends. We need not comment on the 15 per cent. deduction. We throw in the seven per cent. deduction also, and state the cash value of Mr. Corwin's interest at about eighty thousand dollars—the sum which he actually received according to whig accounts. Now, be it remembered that no great legal ability was required before the board.—It did not sit like an open court to hear arguments. The parties had to present their claims and furnish evidence to support them. That evidence must, from the necessity of the case, come chiefly from Mexico. Then we ask what was Mr. Corwin paid for? What services could he render here in Washington—a member of the Senate? He could properly do nothing more than examine the papers furnished him, and suggest any deficiency in the proof they set forth of a just demand under the treaty.—That was all he could rightfully do. And now we submit it to the country to say whether *eighty*, or *seventy*, or *sixty*, or even *ten* thousand dollars is not an extravagant fee for such service? Mr. Corwin has a reputation as a speech-maker and as an advocate; but we have never heard that he was ever esteemed as an eminent lawyer in any other respect. There are lawyers in this city of equal learning with Mr. Corwin. We meet one almost daily of ten times the research, ability, and legal fame of Mr. Corwin.—Yet any one of these men would, we have no doubt, have given advice as to the sufficiency of the evidence of any claim pending before the Mexican board for a thousand dollars in cash, demanding a higher sum as a contingent fee—the increase being commensurate with the uncertainty of the case.—Why then, let us ask, were these men passed over? And why were political whig lawyers employed at such enormous outlay? It was not for superior ability—for the superior ability did not exist. It was not for forensic talent—for there was no forum in which it could be heard. Why, then, and for what purpose, were whig senators employed and paid a fortune in fees? There is but one answer to these questions: Political influence over political friends was the thing bought and the thing sold. A whig commission was the court of last resort, and whig politicians were paid higher prices. A blind man can see, and a deaf man can hear, the secret purposes of the conspirators. Political position and political influence were the things paid for—political position and political influence were the things sold. Disguise is useless—evasion is without avail.

The manner in which Mr. Corwin has been brought forward in this behalf has induced us to speak of him alone. But, if there be any truth in the rumors afloat, he is not the only member of the cabinet who was at first, if not to the end, interested in claims before the Mexican commission. But of this point we are not sure, and therefore we pause for more direct information. For the present we have accomplished our purpose; which is to attract the public attention to the enormous abuses and unequaled corruptions which must flow from a system which permits officers of the national legislature to sell their political influence. The system is growing daily; it must be abated. If not, the annual expenditure will in five years reach seventy millions or more.

We have noticed that some of our exchanges said, when it was believed that the claims sold by Mr. Corwin did not turn out as profitable as was expected that, in that event, Mr. Corwin would feel bound to refund. We do not pretend to know on what authority that statement was made; but if it was true then Mr. Corwin's sale was a mere nominal sale, and he was as much interested in the Mexican claims after he went into the treasury as before. But we must draw to a close for the present. We may have further remarks to make on this point as further developments may justify.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Irish Census—The Decline of the Nation.

Our foreign papers by the Asia bring an abstract of the Irish census, not published with the British returns, recently made. It presents a most melancholy and depressing picture. The population of Ireland shows a deficiency of above 2,000,000, as compared with the numbers which would have been attained this year had there been no interruption of the ordinary rate of increase. On the last three occasions of taking the census, the numbers were—

In 1821	6,801,827
1831	7,767,401
1841	8,115,124

The report about to be published will show, in 1851, very little more than 6,515,794. The same report will also show a remarkable decrease in the number of "houses," as compared with the number in the preceding census, and, of course, still greater, as compared with the number which would have appeared now, had the former rate of increase been maintained.

The following is the abstract in question:

PLACES.	Number of persons. 1841.	1851.	Decrease.
Antrim	276,188	250,353	25,835
Wexford	202,033	180,170	21,863
Down	361,446	317,778	43,668
Londonderry	222,174	191,744	30,430
Donegal	296,448	244,288	42,160
Kildare	114,468	96,627	17,961
Armagh	232,393	196,420	35,973
Louth	111,979	91,045	20,934
Tyrone	312,956	251,865	61,091
Kerry	293,880	238,241	55,639
Carlow	86,227	68,154	18,071
Wicklow	126,143	99,287	26,856
Waterford	172,971	135,836	37,135
Kilkenny	183,340	139,334	43,415
King's Co	146,857	112,875	33,982
Westmeath	141,300	106,510	33,790
Meath	183,828	139,706	44,122
Tipperary	435,553	323,829	111,724
Fermanagh	156,481	115,978	40,502
Clare	286,394	212,720	73,674
Monaghan	200,402	143,410	57,032
Cavan	243,158	174,303	68,855
Cork	773,398	551,152	222,246
Limerick	281,638	201,619	80,019
Longford	115,491	83,198	32,293
Queen's Co	153,930	109,747	44,183
Leitrim	155,279	111,808	43,489
Sligo	180,886	128,769	52,117
Galway	422,923	219,129	124,794
Mayo	388,887	274,716	114,171
Roscommon	253,591	173,796	79,793

These towns all exhibit an increase, as shown below:

PLACES.	Number of persons 1841.	1851.	Increase.
Dublin	232,726	254,850	22,124
Belfast	75,308	99,660	24,352
Cork	80,720	85,485	5,766
Limerick	48,391	55,268	6,877
Waterford	23,216	26,667	3,451
Galway	17,275	24,697	7,422
Drogheda	16,261	16,876	615
Carrickfergus	8,488	9,379	891

The London Times ascribes this extraordinary decline to disease, to famine, and to emigration, overlooking wholly the political and religious cause.

The Dublin Daily Express, in alluding to these statistics, says:

"In this reduction, Connaught and Munster have borne the largest share, the decrease in the former province being 28 per cent, and the latter 23—while in Leinster and Ulster the decrease is pretty equal, being about 16 per cent in each. It may not be uninteresting to state briefly the fluctuations in the number of the population for the last 40 years. In the first decade it increased from 5,637,856 to 6,801,578, a rapid ratio of 35 per cent; in the second the increase was 14 per cent: in the third, 5 per cent; and now, at the close of the fourth decade, by a reduction of 20 per cent, we are less in number than we were 30 years ago; whereas, if instead of decreasing, the population, according to its natural tendencies, had increased only in the low ratio of 5 per cent, it would now be upwards of 2,000.000 more than it is. Dublin is the only county which shows an increase of about 10 per cent. With this solitary exception, the decrease extends to all counties in Ireland, and varies from 9 per cent in Antrim to 31 per cent in Roscommon. It will be observed that the per centage is lowest in Antrim, Wexford, Down, and Londonderry, and highest in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. A comparison of the numbers indicating the decrease per

Wilmington Daily Herald.
SATURDAY, July 26, 1851.

The Compromise Measures and the Democracy.

The democracy are, in all quarters, taking strong, decided and manly ground in favor of the compromise measures, while the whigs are either avoiding any expression of opinion, or are open-mouthed in favor of a modification or a repeal of them. Such activities was strikingly manifested in the Pennsylvania Convention—the whig convention voting down by a large majority a resolution pledging a fulfilment of that part of the constitution relating to the return of persons held to service—the democratic convention taking firm ground—the democratic convention, in the Connecticut election, following the same sort of dodge action by the whigs. In the senate REFUSED TO PASS AN ADJOURNABLE SET OF RESOLVES, SUSTAINING IN FIRM YET MILD TERMS, the compromise measures—which had passed the house by a handsome majority—and in the house REFUSED TO ENDORSE. This shows where the whigs are.

Again: look at New Hampshire. The prompt republication of a candidate who tampered with free soilism was not enough for that patriotic state, and it has just added to it a RESOLUTION in favor of the compromise measures, "AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PEACE, PRESERVATION AND PROGRESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION." The senate adopted these resolutions by a vote of 17 to 7.

EVERY democrat voting for them—the democrats in the house voting 152 to 92—of those voting against them only 7 democrats. Here, then is the voice of New Hampshire as to the compromise—and the yea and nay list shows that it is the voice of the democratic party of that state.

Such is the way the democrats, in all quarters, are rallying to the support of the Union, the constitution and the law. All did we say? No: not in all quarters. There is a strong exception in Massachusetts: it is not so. Here there is a combination of free soilers, disunionists and politicians, who have followed the lead of Palfrey, in the hope that they can secure a full ascendancy in the state—by means of which to collect extraordinary power, and to use it for such ends as the occasion may present. Here, then, is the stream of life and the stream of Abaddon in close proximity—the Shinkespeare river with the Styx. Here is the most renowned as the place where Romeo and Juliet lived, and the scene of Romeo and Juliet. Byron has laid the scene of "them all." The General was born to-day.

No man of sense, not dipped in the vat of Massachusetts ism—it can play into the hands of free soilism. We shall see, when the convention meets, about all this. We shall see how many and which of the democrats will be found following that leader, and will countenance such a tendency? Democrats ready to counten-it on? to join with those who are ready to dissolve the Union? Democrats ready to counte-nance such a tendency? Democrats ready to counte-it on? to join with those who are ready to dissolve the Union? We shall see. We shall see! We shall see! We shall see!

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 21, 1851.

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For the Journal.

Education—No. 2.

Mr. EDITOR—In my last I remarked that the guardianship of our education commences with our first breath and ends but with our last sigh. It is the theory of LOCKE, the ablest and truest of metaphysicians, that the infant mind is like a white or blank sheet of paper, and is entirely dependent upon education or surrounding circumstances for all impressions or coloring thereupon made. In fact, his whole teachings upon that subject are in opposition to that most popular dogma, that there is such thing as genius or native superiority of minds, or that nature endows one mind with more talents than another. Every mind, therefore, possesses equal susceptibilities of improvement, and is equally capable of the highest cultivation, if the training hand is applied to direct alike its every thought.

It is also remarked by Lord BROUGHAM, whose authority is of the highest importance in all matters pertaining to the operations of the human mind, that we all learn more in the first five years of our existence than we ever learn after. Imagine the extent and magnitude of learning acquired by every child in this short period of time. We see the infant exhibiting, through its actions and countenance, various emotions of anger, pain, affection, and joy.—There never has been a line of separation drawn where *instinct* ceases and *reason* commences. The mind of the child soon possesses itself of a consciousness of its own relative superiority to other inferior animals—is soon able to appreciate the relations which exist between itself and parents, and is highly imbued with a sense of the importance of growth and manhood.

Within this period the child also feels his bosom swelling with different emotions, affections, and thoughts;—that it is his right to communicate these to his associates by means of the voice;—that this voice is regulated by certain intonations, inflections, and emphasis, graduated by these emotions, &c.—How vastly important then is it, that in the acquisition of this vast amount of knowledge, and the use and facility of its communication, our education should be under the most rigid instructors? Who, then, imparts the earliest and most effective instruction to the child? The mother. It was remarked by the celebrated WHITFIELD, whose towering eloquence could sport and play with the feelings and passions of his audience as the rushing torrent tosses to and fro the unmanned skiff it bears along its current, that if he was indebted to one circumstance more than another for the superiority of his powers, it was to the simple fact that when he was learning to talk, his mother learned him to pronounce correctly and enunciate distinctly every syllable, word, or sentence he attempted to utter. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a wise maxim, and as true and valuable to our mental development as moral cultivation. What an argument then in favor of more extensive facilities for female education. Possessing all the advantages of a first occupancy, upon the mother is imposed the task of making such impressions and inculcating such lessons upon the plastic mind of youth—to write upon this unstained and unlettered *sheet* such principles as will make the future citizen; give him such habits of industry and self-control as will develope his intellectual faculties, shape his moral character, correct the evil propensities of his nature, refine and elevate his taste, and make him respected, whatever may be his walk in life. From the mother the boy must learn the first lessons of life—the incipient principles of morality and ethics—and from her imbibe too the elements of his future character and career. And, says a writer, "it is the mystery of the young memory that, easy to take impressions, it is tenacious in holding them." For know most assuredly that the most you can do is to write afterwards *over* what was first written—to cross in the length what was traced in the breadth. Confuse you may but you cannot obliterate.

It is a peculiar feature in the progress of the present age, and one, too, which should gladden the heart of every patriot and philanthropist, that public opinion is waking up to the importance of educated mothers; that more extensive means are being embraced to raise woman up from that degraded vassalage to man where heathenism placed her, and make her *what* Providence designed a spiritual being, ministering to the wants, comforts, and joys of life, and adorning its pathway with all that is attracting in beauty or inviting to approach. But it is not my purpose to elaborate on female influence and education. Enlightened public opinion is already at work in her behalf. I have been compelled to say thus much to pave the way for what I shall say upon the qualification of our Common School Teachers. In closing this article, I beg leave to address, in addition to what I have written, a few suggestions to mothers, upon the *physical* training of children.—And, though I am no Doctor, yet I am a father, and as all fathers of right and duty ought to do, have paid some attention to the *physical education* of my children. I have said that the first five years is the most important, so far as first impressions and mental training are concerned. It is not less so in a physical sense. The application of correct physiological principles is not more called for in training the mind than in properly rearing the body. The best modern education regards proper physical development as one of the most indispensable features of the best system of intellectual training.

A sound mind cannot long exist in an unsound body. Our first years are the most critical periods of life. Vital statistics show that mortality is greatest in infancy, and that this period is full of peril to these interesting and innocent beings. It is within the first two or three years that the first deciduous teething is performed. And what parent does not know the danger attending this natural process, always bringing such deep anxiety to a fond and doting mother? It is now that the stomach and bowels are so liable to derangement, implicating, thro' sympathy, the brain and nervous system, and bringing about that high degree of tension and excitability which results in disease, and, too often, in death. During this period, every mother should be more than ordinarily careful of the diet and regimen of her offspring, and be watchful to ward off all disturbing influences. To allow a child in such times to indulge the appetite, always morbid in dentition, to the extent of its craving, or to allow children at this age and older to eat, and stuff, and gormandize, as they are disposed to do, until their little tender stomachs are distended and swelled to an unnatural extent, is as much opposed to the teachings of nature as to the dictates of reason and medical philosophy. Indulge children in this course—let them eat as much as they want, and of any kind of food—let them be dragged off asleep from the supper table, and you are adopting a course not more to fasten diseases upon their bodies than to dwarf their intellectual parts. You are pursuing a course in opposition to wisdom, humanity, and the best interests of your child, merely to gratify a misplaced feeling—to indulge the infantile whims and unnatural appetites of those you love so well. Equally injurious and reprehensible is the practice of allowing children to indulge in unripe fruits, &c. Another popular evil is the great quantity of tea and coffee allowed by mothers to their children. The less of these slops the child drinks, the better off, both mentally and bodily. The voice of experience, and the lessons of human philosophy, condemn the practice. It deranges the brain and nerves, creates a temporary artificial excitement instead of that slower and more substantial and enduring vigor of nature. It was the highest ambition of the Grecian mother to confer upon her offspring strength, symmetry and beauty of form, courage, intrepidity, and determination of will. Let the *American* mother emulate her heathen sister, by adding to these endowments the qualities of a cultivated mind, a good heart, and a clear head.

LONG CREEK.

July 15th, 1851.

Letter from Wm. R. King Esq.

PINE HILLS, DALLAS COUNTY, June 16, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I very much regret that my absence from home deprived me of the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter at an earlier day. I hasten to return an answer. You doubtless attach to my opinions a much greater importance than they deserve, but, as one of your Senators in the councils of the Nation, you have a right to demand them on all political questions, and especially on those affecting your personal security and rights of property.—I shall proceed to lay them before you with the frankness that becomes a man. Concealments of opinions, deliberately formed, never has, and I trust never will, constitute any part of my character, public or private. I shall never be deterred from giving utterance, from the apprehension that they may not be in accordance with those which others entertain, or that, by making them known, I may effect injuriously my standing as a public man. This is well understood by those who have known me longest, and known me best. If I fall into error—to which every man is liable—when convinced of it, I promptly admit and retract it, but much as I desire to obtain the approbation of the people I have the honor to represent. I should feel that I was unworthy of the position in which it has pleased them to place me, if, to gain it, I were to trim my sails to every popular breeze and violate the obligations I owe to our common country. I condemn no man for honestly differing with me in opinion, but I have too much self-respect, and, I trust, independence, to surrender mine own to please any man or any set of men.

I had supposed that my action on the so-called compromise bill of the last Congress, together with the reasons which governed it, had been so plainly marked by my public declarations and votes as to preclude the possibility of misapprehension. From the tenor of your letter this seems not to be the case. A brief statement will, I trust, put an end to all doubt or cavil for the future. I was, as you know, one of the committee of thirteen, which reported the compromise bill. Without going into detail, I will only say, it did not receive my sanction in committee, nor *would I, under any circumstances, have given it my support as reported.* The parts to which I principally objected were, the admission of California as a State with a territory more extensive than any three States in the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California with her extravagant limits, would, but for the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution, have been the most violent in opposition to her reception into the Union. She owed her admission, then, to the fact that the people of the slaveholding States were deprived of an equal participation in a territory which, of right, equally belonged to the citizens of all the States. Finding that there was a fixed majority determined to perpetrate this act of injustice, if brought to the direct vote, I made an effort to curtail the limits of the State, so that a territorial government might be established South of the Sierra Nevada. At one time the prospect was fair that my proposition, so proper in itself, would succeed; it however, failed and California became a State with a thousand miles of seacoast. No man could have felt more indignant than I did at this partial and unjust legislation, but I am free to declare that I have not been able to see in the measure a violation of the Constitution as contended for by many; did I so consider it, I neither could nor would have expressed the opinion that the people of the south *could* with *honor*, and under the circumstances *should*, acquiesce in what had been done. The Constitution simply gives to Congress the power to admit new States, and the only restriction upon the exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be republican. No territorial training is required, no no assent of Congress to the formation of the Constitution, previously given, is to be found. The whole matter rests with Congress to exercise a sound discretion.

As respects the Bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to which you particularly call my attention, I wish to be distinctly understood. At an early period of the first session of the last Congress, I declared in my place in the Senate, that I stood ready at any time to authorize the breaking up of those slave marts in the midst of the city—offensive as they were to decency, prejudicial to health and in many respects shocking to humanity. It was my desire to clothe the corporate authorities of the city with the power to abate them as nuisances whenever they conceived it proper to do so; and for such a bill I would unhesitatingly have given my vote—having no fears that by such a measure slavery in the District would be affected injuriously. The people more directly interested entertained no apprehension of the kind—and I think I can say with certainty that nine-tenths of the citizens desired those slave marts to be suppressed. I, however, voted against the bill as it passed, because the penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave; and I *would not, under any circumstances, have given my sanction to emancipation in the District of Columbia whether as a penalty for the violation of a law, or in any other manner—and I should feel it a bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipating clause whenever proposed.*

Permit me to advert for a moment to the other provisions of the bill as reported by the committee, and for which, after undergoing several modifications, I gave my vote—and first as to the boundary of Texas. I am fully satisfied that in giving my support to the line as agreed on, although I had contended for a different boundary, I was promoting the true interest of Texas and of the whole South. The clamor which has been raised against the measure, "that slave territory had been surrendered to freesoil," has no foundation in fact. Many, however, without giving to the subject a thorough examination, have been made to believe that the boundary of Texas had been established at the time of her annexation, and that her right to the whole territory east of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was unquestioned. Nothing can be more erroneous. When Mr. Calhoun as Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with the Texas Commissioners, he openly declared that he considered her true Western boundery to be a line to be drawn through what was known as the desert, lying between the Nuesces and Rio Grande. That treaty was rejected by the Senate. At a subsequent session, the resolution which passed, authorizing the admission of Texas, expressly reserved the right of this government to fix, by negotiation with Mexico, her western boundary—nothing was said about the Rio Grande—and thus Texas came into the Union; her western boundary unsettled.—The effort to settle it by negotiation having failed, Gen. Taylor was directed to take a position on the East bank of the river—he removed from Point Isabel and encamped opposite Matamoras. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed.—What was then said by Mr. Calhoun, the bold, fearless and uncompromising advocate and defender of Southern rights and Southern interests? He denounced, in the most indignant terms, the administration of Col. Polk for having involved the country in an unjust and unnecessary war, by the invasion of Mexican territory. Texas then a State of the Union, had not, in the opinion of that distinguished man, any well-founded claim to any territory on the Rio Grande, and in that opinion he was sustained by many who were from choice, as the South, all those who aided in securing to them the undisputed possession of territory large enough for two States, the right to which they so strongly denied to her. No territory has been surrendered to free-soil, unless the people of Utah and New Mexico, when they form a constitution, and apply for admission as States, think proper to prohibit slavery—and for the unrestricted exercise of this right we of the South have always contended. Governments were established for these territories in strict accordance with all the territorial acts heretofore passed, with the exception of that for Oregon.—There is no restriction as to slavery; and the ablest statesmen, and most distinguished jurists of the South, entertained no doubt that the owners of slaves may with perfect security take them to either of these territories, regardless of the Mexican law.

Had the Southern Senators and Representatives entertained any doubt on this subject, do you suppose that they, one and all, would have voted for the bill known as the Clayton bill; which left the question as to the validity of the Mexican law to be decided by by the Supreme court; satisfied as we all were, that decision could not fail to sustain the rights of the South? Yet then, as now, advocates for resistance contented that the law of Mexico excluded slavery. That they did not themselves believe what they so roundly asserted, is apparent from the fact that they voted against the amendments to the appropriation bill of the same session, which authorized the President to establish territorial governments, saying nothing on the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction, that they came near defeating the passage of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, to which, after the rejection of the Clayton bill, we had attached the provision.

My only reason for voting in favor of the proposition to repeal the Mexican law, when made at the last session, was, that I knew property to be sensitive, and I feared that many persons might be deterred from removing with their slaves to those territories, even should the discovery of valuable mines render their labor profitable, after the opinions of such men as Clay and Webster were given in favor of the validity of the Mexican law abolishing slavery. *For that reason, and that alone, I would again vote for its repeal.*

You say that I am claimed by the Union-submission party of your county. If the claim set up rests upon the supposition that I am an advocate for the formation of a third party, either state or federal, it is most erroneous. When attemped at Washington, during the last session, I think I may safely say that no one contributed more to defeat the movement than I did. I have always considered the good old Democratic party as the true Union party and that nothing more is required to put down sectional divisions, and preserve peace and harmony, than to have the government administered in strict conformity with democratic principles. I have ever been a States Rights man of the Jefferson school, and can fearlessly appeal to my whole public life in proof of the assertion. I am not, however, prepared to admit that the States possess either the constitutional or the reserved right to secede from the Union. I consider it to be a paramount right, inherent in every people, to free themselves from oppression, when the action of the government violates their essential rights, and becomes too grievous to be borne; and that, from the nature of our federative system, it would be the most effectual mode to accomplish that object.

I have heretofore given publicity to my views as to the position which I conceive the slaveholding States should occupy in reference to the action of the last Congress; and I will not extend this long letter by recapitulating them, but refer you to my answer to the invitation of the citizens of Tuscaloosa in the month of October last. Nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the opinions therein expressed. It will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate with you freely upon all subjects of interest. Faithfully, I am your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING.

Col. A. B. CLITHERALL.

New Tomb for a Horse.

A Parisian pen proposes the following English event for history:

At the recent races at Ascot, the famous horse Tiberius broke his leg by bounding against one of the posts of the barrier while preparing for the race.—His owner, Lord Milbank, lost ten thousand pounds in bets upon him, besides his value, and others lost heavily—the law of the course being that all lost bets shall be paid, whether the failure to win come from accident or less speed.

Three days afterwards, Lord Milbank gave a very sumptuous dinner. The most distinguished of the English Peerage were present, and the conviviality ran high. Toward the close, the noble host arose in his place, and proposed to drink to the departed Tiberius. It was clamorously received, but the speaker remained standing, with his glass in his hand.

"We drink to Tiberius," said Lord Milbank, when the shouts subsided, "the most beautiful, the most admirable, the most spirited courser whose hoofs ever trod British turf."

Shouts again rose to the roof.

"You know," continued his Lordship, "the achievements of this horse. His deeds belong to history. Fame has taken charge of his glory. But it belonged to me—and to you, my lords and gentlemen—to do honor to his mortal remains! I wished that this lofty courser should have a burial worthy of his deservings. He has it. My cook has fitly prepared him, and you have feasted on him to-day. Yes, my lords and gentlemen! this meat which you have relished so keenly—these dishes which awakened such inquiry as to what animal could be so delicious—it was Tiberius. *My noble courser reposes in your stomachs!* May your digestions be light!"

At these words, the enthusiasm concentrated for a moment—possibly with some vague thought of an immediate resurrection—but, with a sudden burst of hurrahs, the idea took the turn of sublimity, and another glowing bumper sent to join the departed in his metempsychosis.—*Home Journal.*

A Yankee Captain.

During the last war with Great Britain, a small schooner, laden with silks and other valuable articles, belonging to Stonington, was hailed on her home passage from France by a British armed brig, when the following dialogue took place between the commander of the brig and the master of the schooner:

Officer—Schooner ahoy!

Yankee—Hallow!

O.—Who commands that schooner?

Y.—Brother Jonathan used tew, but I dew now.

O.—Brother Jonathan! Who the devil's Brother Jonathan?

Y.—Why you must be a darned fool, not to know Brother Jonathan. Everybody in town knows him.

O.—Send your boat on board.

Y.—I don't know whether I shall or not, for the boat's all soggy, and I han't got no new clothes. Brother Jonathan's got a new coat; if he's a mind tew go he may, but I am sure I shan't.

O.—Strike!

Y.—Strike! Why, I han't got nobody to strike but dad; he's cooking, and he's crasy; and if I strike him, he'll strike back again; so tain't no use.

O.—What are you loaded with?

Y.—Bale goods, and hen's, and hen's husbands, and hob-goblins, and long-faced gentry.

O.—Where are you bound to?

Y.—Sto-nin-taown.

O.—Where's your bale goods? (By this time the officer had boarded the schooner.)

Y.—There they be. (Pointing to some bundles of clap-boards and shingles.)

O.—You confounded fool, do you call them bale goods?

Y.—Why sartin! Don't you?

O.—Where is your hens and hen's husbands?

Y.—There they be in that coop there.

O.—Where is your hob-goblins?

Y.—There they be in that 'tother great coop, there.

O.—Where's your long-faced gentry?

Y.—There they be, in that pig-sty.

O.—Have you anything to drink on board?

Y.—We had some rum when we came away, but the kag's down under the load, and if you try you can't get it, so it's no use.

The British officer received but little satisfaction, and having, no doubt, become disgusted at the *ignorance* of the Yankee, returned on board the brig, and left the poor simple creatures to take care of themselves. A few days afterwards the vessel arrived at Boston with a cargo valued at *one hundred thousand dollars!*

A Wizard.

The Aberdeen Herald tells the following story of Wizard Anderson, who is now performing in Edinburgh. Mr. Anderson, it seems, is from time to time in the habit of visiting the principal country towns, to which he sends some days previous to his visit, for the purpose of making new arrangements, and during a professional tour in the north of Scotland, when about to conclude an engagement in Elgin, a town in Murrayshire, he made arrangements to visit Forres, a small town twelve miles distant. This place has been rendered famous by Shakspeare. Between Elgin and Forres stands the "Blasted Heath," where Macbeth asks, "How far is't called to Forres." There is a coach leaves Elgin in the morning for Inverness, passing through Forres, and returning in the evening of the same day to Elgin. On this coach Mr. A. left Elgin for Forres, intending to return the same evening, to attend his professional duties there. Arrived at Forres, he made his way to a printer's, from whence he obtained all information necessary, prior to opening his campaign; and having concluded all his arrangements, with the exception of engaging a lodging, he made his way to a domicile, to which he was directed by his friend the printer. The Wizard found the house, which was kept by an elderly lady of the name of Mrs. Shirleywhiten. Her apartments were suitable. The usual questions were asked, "Ho lang d'ye stop?" "Ha'e ye a wife?" then the "rent per week?" Mr. Anderson informed the lady that he intended to stop but one week. "Oh," said the hostess, "that'll mak' a' the difference. Gif ye were gaun' to stop a month or two, I could afford to tak' less; but as ye're gaun' to stop but yae week, I could na tak' less than twenty shillings." This was agreed to, and the lady seemed to be quite satisfied, when she said, "Od, Sir, ye'll excuse me, but I ha' word or twa to say to ye. I maun tell ye I'm a puir widow, and a' that I hae to live by is what I get by lettin' my apartments. It was only the ither day that a gentleman came and engaged my apartments, as you have done, and told me that I might expect him in a day or two; he dinna' come, nae I was disappointed. It's an auld sayin', that 'burnt bairns dread the fire.' Ye say that I may expect ye on Monday week. As ye are, like them that disappointed me, a stranger—altho' a decent looking man—'od, ye may do the same; but, just to make a' secure, I hope ye winna' object to pay yae half o' the week's rent aforehand." The Wizard told her he had not the slightest objection, and, 'suiting the action to the word,' gave her four half-crowns. The lady seemed quite delighted! and the Wizard remembering that he had to make another call upon his friend, the Printer, told his hostess that he would leave his umbrella with her, as the day was fine, and would call for it in about two hours.

This umbrella, it should be observed, had a small silver plate on the handle, on which was, "GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH."

Mr. Anderson, having concluded his business, returned to his newly engaged lodgings, when he found the lady surveying the umbrella, looking intently on the handle. No sooner had the Wizard entered, than she eyed him from head to foot; and, keeping at a distance from him, seemed to change color and tremble. Mr. Anderson remarked, that he thought he should be very comfortable in her apartments; for, as his profession was very hot and fatiguing while it lasted, he liked a retired spot like her house. The hostess said, "What! is yours a warm trade?" "Yes," he replied, "it is at times very warm, particularly when there is a great many spectators."—"SPECTARS!" exclaimed the hostes, "what kind o' trade is yours that ye ha'e to do wi SPECTARS! Preserve us! what are ye?" Mr. Anderson informed her that he had not the slightest doubt, although she had never seen him before, that she must have heard of him, for he was a very NOTORIOUS CHARACTER, and known by the name of the "Great Wizard of the North!" "Then ye're the Devil! and for the love o' guidness gang out o' my house. I wad no' lodge ye for yea night under my roof, no, not for the warld. Oh! for the love o' heaven, gang awa. I declare I smell brimstone, and ilkadrap o' my bluid is rinning could! Leave my house, or I'll skiri! and tak' your devlish looking umbrella along wi' you?" The name on the umbrella had raised the lady's superstitious fears; and as Mr. Anderson expected every moment the coach to pass the door, he was about to make his exit, when the lady said—"Stop, danna leave aught belanging to ye wi' me,—take y're siller wi' ye, and never let me see y're face again." The hostess then putting her hand into her pocket, for the purpose of taking out the four half-crowns, screamed and said, "The half-crowns were dancing 'tullochgoram' in her pocket." However, she mustered courage to get her hand into her pocket, and as quickly drew it out, exclaiming—"that the half-crowns were sticking to her fingers, and burning them!" Throwing the half-crowns on the floor, she screamed and fainted! As she fell, she unfortunately struck a stool that stood in her way and slightly lacerated her cheek. The blood flowed from the wound; her screams alarmed the whole neighborhood, and in a few minutes the house was filled by men, women, and children. "John," said one of the women, who entered, "steek to the door, and dinna leet the vagabone escape; for he's murdered the puir body." In a moment Mr. Anderson was held between a parenthesis of his countrymen. At that moment the coach passed the door on its way to Elgin.

A crowd having collected about the house, the horses were pulled up, and the guard was told that a murder had just been committed. The door was fast. He looked through the window, and recognized Mr. Anderson. The guard said it was impossible,—that the gentleman standing between the two men could not be the murderer, for he ken'd that gentleman very well. "Ken or no ken, the woman's dead, and he's the murderer," was the reply. "Is it possible?" said the guard; said the guard; "weel, I never could ha'e thought. Oh, the villain! But I'll be aff, and carry the news to Elgin." Off went the coach. Remonstrance was in vain. Mr. Anderson, finding that he was in a very awkward position, demanded that he might on the instant be taken before a Magistrate. "We canna tak' ye," says one, for our Magistrate lives sax or seven miles from town, and I doubt it's over late; but we'll send for the Constable and the Jailor. Willie Tamson, run down to the town end, and tell Mullen Thomson and James M'Donald to come up here." In a few minutes these functionaries arrived, and with them Peter Grant, the town drummer. Mr. Anderson was accused of robbery and murder; and the circumstantial evidence of his guilt being against him—for instance, the old lady lay on the ground, to all appearances dead, the blood flowing from the wound she had received on the face when she fell over the stool; the four half-crowns strewed on the floor, bearing the semblance of robbery—was sufficient to cause the authorities to place Mr. Anderson in durance vile; and he was accordingly taken up in Fores jail.

The jailor and constable, after making all safe, returned to the house of the supposed murdered woman, to know if life was extinct. When they entered she was recovering, and exclaimed, "Oh, that terrible Wizard! Is he awa?" "The Wizard?" exclaimed the constable and jailor in surprise; "was it the Wizard fra Elgin? Oh! the d—! If it was him, he's aff, for neathing can keep him fast!". Off went the constable and jailor to the jail, and, opening the outer door, they approached the the cell, and knocking, inquired, "Are ye there?" "Yes," replied Anderson, "I am here." The constable said, "Are ye the Wizard o' the North?" "I am," answered the prisoner. "Od, maun, we ha'e heard o' you, and y're strange tricks. Noo ye ha'e an excellent opportunity of displaying your magic powers—*just come through the key hole!*"

Mr. Anderson made no reply, for his position did not admit of jesting, and they left him to his meditations. All he thought of was his audience at Elgin. There the coach had arrived, and the guard went up to the Assembly Rooms, and told the audience, which was a very crowded one, "That they might conjure for themselves that night, for there would be no Wizard, as he was where he could nas get out wi' a' his magic; he was safe in Fores jail, for murdering an old woman." Horror ran through the hearts of the crowded assembly. "Had they come to support a murderer?" All demanded that their money migdt be returned, and the doorkeeper did not escape their vengeance. The morning came, and in Elgin there was nothing heard of but this most atrocious murder.

In Fores there was quite another scene. The old lady had recovered, but Mr. Anderson was led to the Court handcuffed as a common felon. He was placed in the dock, and the old lady in the witness box, where she recited the whole of the above tale, as far as it related to herself. The worthy magistrate at once saw the nature of the whole affair, and could not help smiling. He said it was most unfortunate for Mr. Anderson, as they only regarded his affairs in Elgin, for it was distinctly a serious [illegible] to them. If the Fores, he did not think [illegible] incident, spread abroad as it would [illegible] for an advertisement.—The [illegible] most extraordinary affair reached Elgin as soon as Mr. A., and many a one had a good laugh at his cleave, at the Wizard "*being done for once!*"

This illustration of superstition did not decrease the popularity of Mr. Anderson in Elgin; he received a *quid pro quo* for the money returned on the night of the "murder." He had to prolong his stay for a number of nights longer than he intended, and he reaped a Golden Harvest!—*English paper.*

Bunkum Museum.

Just opened, with 100,000 curiosities, and performances in Lecter-Room, among which may be found

Two live Boar Constricters,
Male and Femail.
also!!
A striped Algebra, stuft.
besides!!
A pair of Shuttle Cocks and one Shuttle Hen—alive!
the!
Sword witch Gen. Wellington fit with at the battle of Waterloo! whoom is six feet long and broad in proportion.
with!
A enormous rattletail Snake—a regular whopper!
The tushes of a Hippotenuse.
together with!!
A Bengall Tiger: spotted Leprosy!

Great Moral Spectacle of "Mount Vesuvius."

Part One.

Seen opens. Distant Moon. View of the Bey of Naples. A thin smoke rises. *It is the Beginning of the Eruction!* The Napels folks begin to travel. Yaller fire, followed by silent thunder. Awful consternation. *Suthin Rumbles!* It is the Mounting preparin' to Vomic! They call upon the Fire Department. *It's no use!* Flight of stool-pidgeons. A cloud of impenetrable smoke hang over the fated city, through witch the Naplers are seen makin' tracks. Awful explosion of bulbs, kurbs, fornivuets, pinwheels, serpentiles, and fourbillon spirals! The Moulting Laver begins to squash out!

End of Part One.

Comic Song.

The Parochial Beedle, Mr. Mullet.

Live Injun on the Slack Wire.

Live Injun, Mr. Mullet.

Obligations on the Cornucopia, by Signor Vermicelli.

Signor Vermicelli, Mr. Mullet.

In the course of the evening will be an exhibishun of Exileratin' Gas! upon a Laffin Highena!

Laffin Highena, Mr. Mullet.

Part Two.

Bey of Naples 'luminated by Bengola Lites. The lava gushes down. Through the smoke is seen the city in a state of conflagration. The last family! "*Whar is our Parents?*" A red hot stone of eleving turns weight falls onto 'em. The bear-headed father falls scentless before the statoo of the Vergin! *Denumong!!*

The hole to conclude with a
Grand Shakspearing Pyroligneous display of Fire-wurx!!

Maroon Bulbs, changing to a spiral weel, witch changes to the Star of our Union; after, to butiful p'ints of red lites; to finish with busting into a Brilliant Perspiration!!

During the performance a No. of Popular Airs will be performed on the Scotch Fiddle and Bagpipes, by a real Highlander.

Real Highlander, Mr. Mullet.

Any boy making a muss, will be injected to-once-t.

As the Buncom Museum is Temperance, no drinkin' aloud; but any one can find the best of lickers in the Sloon below.

Admission 25 cents; Children on the usual terms.

Knickerbocker Magazine.

Mr. Punch's Counter at the Great Exhibition.

As nothing now-a-days is complete without the presence of Mr. Punch, we have opened a counter at the exhibition. It is not for us to admire it; that is a pleasure we cheerfully leave to others. The virtue of the counter, however, will be best proved by the following short description of a few articles exhibited in it: An omnibus that will allow a person to sit down with his hat on, and give him plenty of room for his legs witout incommoding those of other people. A jumper—on the same principle of the baby jumper—to keep the wife quiet at home while the husband goes out and enjoys himself at his club. A latch key, which really has the effect, falsely attributed to most latch-keys, of turning every clock in the house three hours back directly after the husband opens the street door. A machine for quarrelsome households, for enabling strangers to see at once how the cat jumps. A new kind of alarm-bell, in connection with a shower bath, and an Italian organ, for getting lazy servants up in the morning. A lodging house meatometer, to enable rural visitors to judge, by the quantity of meat that is eaten each day, how much greater their appetite is in the town than in the country.

The new revolver shirt, that, turning round a little to the right or left, is made to display, in succession, the following rounds of fronts, viz: 1, a colored front, *pour la matinee*; 2, a plain front, *pour la promenade*; 3, dress front, *pour l'Opera ou la Bal*; and 4, a dishabille front, *pour la nuit*;—thus admirably combining four shirts in one—singularly adapted for foreigners. A machine for making satin paper gloves, to enable persons to make their own gloves, and quite as cheap as envelops. The washable parasol, that takes off, and washes beautifully. The revolving shoe for horses, purposely invented to enable gentlemen to ride on the wood pavement, as a horse with his revolving shoes only goes round and round, but never falls. A revolving heel for young gentlemen who cannot waltz without getting giddy. The Verdi ear protector, to enable a young lady to sit out one of Verdir's operas without hearing any of the noise. Modern Housewife's Best Friend. This consist of an improved kitchen-safe, which, by means of a spring, catches the cat (that dreadful domestic marauder, whose voraciouness is only exceeded by his destructiveness) the moment he ventures near it. The above are only a few of the wonderful things contained in *Mr. Punch's* counter, but they are all we choose to let the public into the secret of this week.—*Punch.*

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Bos's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalids or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Communion Service.

May 6th, 1851. 43-tf

Schools.

CAROLINA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Smithville, N. C.

THIS Institution will be opened on the first Monday in August. Rev. J. H. BRENT, A. B., Principal; Miss SARAH BRENT, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, Assistant; Mrs. MARGARET J. LANGDON, Teacher of Music; Miss SARAH LANDER, Assistant; Rev. M. D. MOORE, Assistant in the Primary Department.

Terms per session of five months.

First classes in English Science, according to advancement..... $7 50 to $10 00
Higher branches of English Science..... 12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics..... 15 00 to 18 00
Hebrew..... 25 00
French..... 5 00
Music and use of Instruments..... 20 00

All other ornamental branches of Female Education at the usual prices.

Board, either in the Institution, with the Principal, or in respectable families, can be had at $7 per month.

Reference to the President and Faculty of the Randolph Macon College, and to the President and Faculty of the Greensboro' Female College.

Smithville, July 18, 1851 45-3t

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving Westward, offers for sale his land lying in New-Hanover, on both sides of North East River, about six miles below South Washington. The tract contains 734 acres, adjoining the lands of LOTT CROOM, THOMAS LEE and PATRICK MURPHY. There is on this land a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Grist Mill, now in good repair, on an excellent stream. There is about one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; and 300 uncleared Swamp land, easily drained, and in every respect equal to any in our country. HARDY CROOM.

South Washington, July 15, 1851. 45-5t*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Jere. Hand, Guardian of Martha Ann Smith, } Ex parte.

THE Real Estate heretofore advertised to be sold on Monday of June County Court, consisting of a tract of about **Eight Hundred Acres of Land**, adjoining the lands of Jere. Hand, Lewis Saunders, and John Moore, will take place at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 30th of July next. T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.

June 17, 1851 [Pr. fee, $2 37] 41-6t

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of **Likely Young Negroes.**—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.

Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real